

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.76

July 7 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 85
Humidity " 86 " 79

July 7 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity " 78 " 74

2961 日五廿月五

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

叁 禮 號 七 月 七 癸 巳 年 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

MORE ENTERTAINING GERMAN LIES.

GERMAN COLONEL COMMITS SUICIDE

Italian Dirigible Bombs Trieste.

ALLIES' FURTHER SUCCESSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMAN FAILURES AND INVENTIONS.

July 6, 4.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris an official Note emphasises the failure of the German attempt to cut off communications between Verdun and Chalons. It was completely stopped in two hundred yards.

German attacks have since been defeated with very heavy loss. The number of prisoners alleged in the German communique is the total of killed, wounded and prisoners. The alleged German success at Fay-en-l'Yve and Bois le Pretre is an invention.

ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT LIE.

July 6, 3.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that last night the city was much disturbed, for the Germans announced that they had bloodily repulsed the British.

The truth is that the British, supported by French artillery, defeated the enemy in Belgium on the east bank of the Yser. On the Ypres canal they also captured several enemy trenches.

The battle near Arras is still most fierce around Sanchez station, which remains in our hands despite the repeated efforts of the Germans. The latter bombarded Arras in a night-long battle. In Armentieres French artillery assaults frequently enveloped the attacking columns in curtains of smoke. A communique adds that the Germans were twice completely repulsed on the heights of the Meuse. The Germans resumed the offensive at Bois le Pretre and attempted two assaults in different portions of the wood. These were entirely checked by rifle fire, which inflicted heavy losses.

FRENCH EXCHANGING GOLD FOR PAPER MONEY.

July 6, 2.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that there has been an extraordinary response to M. Ribot's appeal for gold in exchange for paper money. People are hastening to bring their gold. At the Bank of France there are incessant streams at six different entrances. All classes of people are represented; poor women with gold pieces saved for a rainy day, besides offerings of gold valued by the ten-thousand francs.

BREWERS' PATRIOTISM.

July 6, 2.00 p.m.
The celebrated firm of brewers, Messrs. Guinness, have subscribed five million sterling to the War Loan.

GERMAN MILITARY ATTACHE'S SUICIDE.

July 6, 2.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, Colonel Leipziger, the German military attaché at Constantinople, has committed suicide. He was recently appointed interim Minister to S.A.

ITALIAN AVIATORS BOMB TRIESTE.

July 6, 2.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Rome says that a dirigible has bombed Trieste and severely damaged the arsenal. The machine returned safely.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRILLIANT RUSSIAN AIR RAIDS.

July 6, 11.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that Russian aeroplanes are making brilliant raids, a great coup was made at Pzhevorsk. They dropped bombs on a station where there were five long trains, igniting one and blowing up, as has since been learned, thirty thousand rounds of artillery ammunition.

MORE "GERMAN SUCCESSES."

July 6, 11.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a German communique claims the capture of a thousand Frenchmen at Bois le Pretre and that General von Linsingen has reached the Zolatalpa river.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ENTHRALLING NARRATIVE OF FIGHTING AT THE DARDANELLES.

July 5, 9.40 p.m.
A despatch from Reuter's special correspondent at the Dardanelles, recounting the battle of the 28th June, describes the extraordinary terrain over which the fight took place.

Following almost the line of the sea coast is a long and deep ravine which the army calls the "Nullah." The river Sighirdere flows through to the bottom: between the "Nullah" and the coast, which descends in a sheer cliff 400 ft. high, is a narrow plateau. The British trenches began at the seaward edge of this cliff faced closely by the Turkish trenches, then traversed the plateau and dipped into the "Nullah," thence right across the Peninsula.

British artillery hammered the "Nullah" with the biggest bombardment the Turks have yet known. The quantity and weight of the heavy guns must have surprised the enemy while the warships also plastered the Turkish positions. It was magnificent to see the huge bursts of smoke and dust leaping up in even line following the course of the enemy trenches and our gunners showing deadly precision.

Overhead flitted an observation balloon tethered to a ship. An enemy aeroplane tried to bomb the balloon but missed and was driven off; then the British field guns making the enemy's barbed wire a special target were completely successful. Now came the work of the infantry: at the bottom of the Nullah the British and Turkish advance trenches were only separated by sandbags, beyond was "Boomerang" fort with its innumerable independent saps. Boomerang had enfiladed all previous attempts to advance but now the British awaiting on platforms and ladders leapt over the parapets and jumped in a few seconds into the fort. Their loss was surprisingly small and once the British were inside they made short work of the Turks. This was the preliminary to the main attack in which three battalions did brilliant work, taking three lines of trenches on the plateau next to the sea.

But the most spectacular moment was when the British advanced on open ground over lines of trenches already captured and took two lines beyond. The sun was shining on the British bayonets and they were advancing magnificently as if no enemy was near. The enemy, fairly on the run, could be seen from the ships hurriedly retiring. The work of the afternoon was mostly repulsing enemy counter-attacks. The Turkish artillery was active but was outmatched by the British. The latter, moving its range as the infantry advanced, kept a line of shells bursting on the enemy's receding front all day.

The Allies spent the next day in consolidating their positions and clearing up. The appalling mess left by the Turks fairly beggared description. I examined the Nullah and the Boomerang. At the bottom of the Nullah dead Turks were lying in shallow pools of green water and the stench was frightful. Parapets had been built over bodies which had been placed as bullet-stoppers with earth lightly thrown over to form the parapets. The limbs of half-buried Turks emerged from the ground in the Turkish trenches. The Boomerang was filled with freshly killed Turks. They lay curled up with cricket-ball bombs at their feet ready for use. Boomerang was still full of Turkish equipment and material. Everything showed the remarkable physical endurance of the Turks who had lived for weeks shielded by the bodies of their comrades, breathing the intolerable stench and walking over their own half-buried dead whenever they moved.

Yet they fought well, though knowing that sooner or later their own bodies would be used as substitutes for sandbags unless they got decent burial from the invader. These were the men who set great store on Moslem burial rights.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE KAISER'S PROPHECY PROBABLY CORRECT.

July 5, 2.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris quotes a distinguished neutral from Berlin who says:—
The great event of the week was a speech by the Kaiser at a military ceremony.

The Kaiser, amid cheers from his officers and men, swore that there would be no winter campaign and that the war would be over by October.

The speech created extraordinary excitement in the capital as another winter campaign is regarded with veritable anguish.

The neutral adds: Germany, of course, always methodical, is preparing for a winter campaign, but the terror of all classes is that such a contingency might greatly favour the Entente. Germany will therefore be forced to make a supreme and maximum effort before October for, strong though Germany be, she cannot resist Russia's return to the scene by the end of summer and Britain's effort which will then have added intensity. The German offensive will therefore soon be furious and general, on the Western front, the successful resistance of the Allies will have incalculable consequences since, perhaps, Germany's last efforts will thus be broken.

THE S.S. ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN

July 5, 5.55 p.m.
The s.s. Anglo-Californian was homeward bound when attacked by a submarine. The captain who made a daring and most successful escape, was unfortunately killed on the bridge by one of the large shells fired from the submarine, but his wireless calls had gone out and brought aid, whereupon the submarine disappeared.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY REGARDING THE INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

July 5, 7.55 p.m.
In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. W. Joynson Hicks (Conservative, Brentford) Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, said the Raj Lal received the appreciation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry as to the present state of the Volunteer Force of India. The matter, he said, is still under consideration.

FRENCH LINER SUNK AT THE DARDANELLES.

July 5, 8.15 p.m.
A Paris communique reports that the liner Carthage (a vessel of 2,487 tons net built in 1910 at Newcastle, for the Cie Generale Transatlantique) has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off Cape Helles, at the entrance to the Dardanelles. Sixty-six were rescued and six are missing.

French destroyers bombarded two submarines in the English Channel yesterday. One submarine was struck by several shells before she disappeared.

MR. J. P. MORGAN NOW OUT OF DANGER.

July 5, 9.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that Mr. J. P. Morgan, the financier (who was twice shot by a German last week) is now out of danger.

THE HARWICH FIASCO.

July 6, 1.15 a.m.
The Admiralty, with reference to the German communique that their aircraft had bombed the fort at Harwich, states: The facts of the incident, which is otherwise hardly worth notice, are that two German aeroplanes appeared at Harwich on the forenoon of the 3rd inst. Our aircraft drove them off and the Germans dropped their bombs into the sea and escaped.

QUIET ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

July 6, 1.15 a.m.
A Paris communique states: It is relatively quiet along the whole front. There has been no infantry action and the only thing noteworthy is the particular activity of the enemy's artillery between the Meuse and Moselle. Le Pretre wood especially has been bombarded with the heavy guns.

THE RUSSIANS TAKE MORE PRISONERS.

July 6, 5.40 a.m.
A Petrograd communique states that in the direction of Lublin, the enemy, after stubborn fighting on the 4th, advanced on the front between Krasnik river and the Vepz. All German attacks on the 3rd and morning of the 4th between the rivers Vepz and Bug as far as Sokal were repulsed, we taking hundreds of prisoners.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Germans have been issuing further false communique. The Allies have again defeated the enemy on the banks of the Yser.

An Italian dirigible has bombed Trieste and severely damaged the arsenal.

Colonel Leipziger German Attaché at Constantinople, has committed suicide.

Messrs. Guinness have subscribed five million pounds towards the Loan.

Paris was much disturbed last night by a German story (ultimately proved to be a lie) of a serious British repulse.

There has been an extraordinary response in Paris to M. Ribot's appeal to the people to exchange their gold for paper money.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

LORD KITCHENER.

City Men's Resolution of Confidence.

London May, 29.

At a meeting held yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the Naval and Military Defence Standing Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce strongly deprecate the unpatriotic and unjustifiable attacks which have been made on the Secretary of State for War, and desire to convey to Lord Kitchener, on behalf of the large section of the business community represented by the Chamber, an assurance of their gratitude for his services to the State and of their confidence and support in the great task which he has undertaken for the defence of the Empire in the present crisis.

That, in the opinion of this committee, it is urgently necessary that steps should be taken by the Government to mobilise and organise the manhood of the nation for service in the field or in any other way that may be necessary to secure an early and decisive victory, and further trusts that Parliament will give full powers to the Government for this purpose.

Resolutions of confidence in Lord Kitchener were also passed yesterday by the Bristol Liberal Club and Constitutional Club, the Corn Exchange, and the Council of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce.—*Pall Mall.*

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Friday, July 9.

Sale of Porcelain and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Snowball Bag Sale—Government House Grounds—4—7 p.m.

Saturday July 10.

Sale of Porcelain and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Monday, July 12.

Extraordinary General meeting H.K. Chamber of Commerce—New Government Building—noon.

NOTICES

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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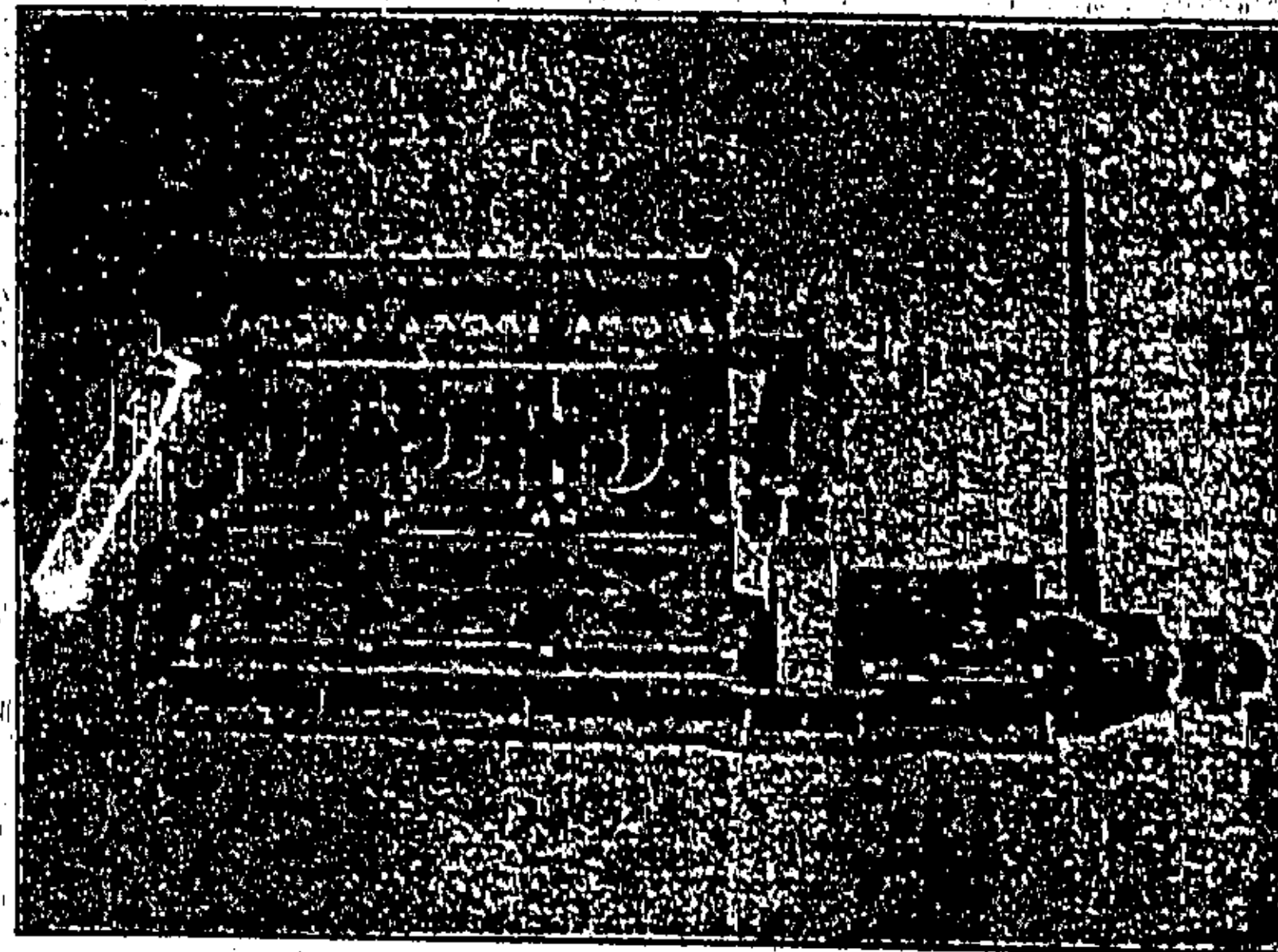
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Boycott.

The boycott is a weapon which the Chinese during the past few years have directed more than once against our allies the Japanese. Many minor incidents have been reported which prove its depressing effect on commerce in China, particularly where those who buy and sell Japanese goods are concerned. The recent negotiations in Peking, instigated by a recrudescence of the campaign and we are inclined to believe that while the effect of the boycott may have been satisfactory to the political school, it has by no means contributed to the increased prosperity of any of the communities that have fostered it. It does not benefit the Chinese nor does it help the Japanese. On occasions most amusing incidents have been reported from the 10th in connection with the boycott. Scholars have gone on strike against their teachers and merchants have destroyed their own wares simply because they were imported from Japan.

Daily Press.

The Silent Vigil.

But apart from these brief respite, their part in the war is most trying and nerve-racking—waiting and watching for a foe who though showing no marked predilections for a fight, yet, given the opportunity which the least slackening in that vigil affords, will strike and strike hard, even though it be only at defenceless towns. Not only has our Navy operating in this manner in the North Sea been able to make the German Navy impotent so far as actual participation goes, but it is slowly achieving the other object of this night and day watching and waiting—the gradual economic strangulation of Germany, which must prove a factor of the greatest value in determining the duration of the war. Some day, perhaps, we shall learn that the German Fleet has emerged from its fortified place of seclusion, but that event would almost seem to have been definitely reserved for the final act of the great drama, in which, possibly, we may see the Kaiser himself, courting a highly dramatic end by leading the Fleet, as the last remaining symbol of his shattered power, to its final and complete destruction.

China Mail.

Austro-German Methods of Warfare.

The Journal de Geneve referring to these Reports, calls attention to the "purposely scrupulous care that was taken to avoid any statement of facts not proved according to strictly legal proceeding." The horrors perpetrated upon civilians in the Belgian towns of Louvain, Ardennes, Termonde, Aersbrot and Dinant, last August, are still fresh in everyone's mind. A short time ago, on the Flanders front, at Drie-Groeten, some German officers had many Belgian soldiers at a under pretence of avenging the loss of sentries killed during battle. There is a photograph showing a French soldier wounded in the fighting at Bois-Jaune Brule, in Champagne, where there were troops of the Prussian guard; the barrel of a gun had been thrust through his head in such a way as to cause the skull to burst open. These acts of barbarity are rightly termed "hellish and shameful deeds" by the German Colonel Mertens, in his diary of the war, which the Russians obtained possession of by chance.

Not for nothing are German soldiers of all ranks termed "barbarians," "Huns" and "Vandals." Such terms are very applicable to them and there is only one other term that is even more appropriate to them, and which, by their actions they well deserve, namely, the term that sums them up best of all—murderers of women and children.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICE.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

WAR NEWS.

Domestic Broils.

London, May 23.

Here in England, we have been going through what our old friend, Lord Salisbury, might have called "a sort of revolution." Some time ago it became obvious, to that gifted section of the political community that possesses the unique capacity of being able to see the length of its own nose, to attempt to run this war on the business-as-usual party system probably meant disaster. As it might have meant not only disaster for the nation, but lynching for some of the politicians, the public demand for a National Government in this national emergency has been recognised. But there was a tremendous fuss in some of the miserable little political coteries before the needful thing was accomplished. The new War Cabinet is in its essentials a strong and convincing one. Mr. Asquith presides as Prime Minister over a Ministry that includes Lord Lansdowne, an unattached councillor whose shrewd judgment and ripe experience will be invaluable. Mr. Balfour in Mr. Churchill's old place at the Admiralty, Lord Kitchener as Secretary for War, Mr. Lloyd George as his own "man of push and go" as Minister of Munitions, and Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Selborne, Sir Herbert Carson, Mr. Long and Mr. Henderson, the very decent Labour M.P. Mr. Bonar Law is the first Colonial-born statesman to be our Secretary for the Colonies. But the positions these gentlemen occupy, except where they are direct war posts, are of little account. This is a War Ministry through and through. There is some grumbling that Sir Stanley Buckmaster should be the new Lord Chancellor in place of the retiring veteran Lord Haldane, whose deep patriotism and signal services to this country have not protected him from the malignant attack of the two-penny penny journalistic cannibals. There is also some surprise at finding Mr. Reginald McKenna whose bland ineptitude at the Home Office Sir John Simon may now correct, figuring as the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. But this is a purely temporary appointment. Mr. McKenna goes to the Treasury as caretaker till Mr. Lloyd George comes back again after paying his gigantic game of "shell out." There is great hope and good augury that this War Cabinet will be efficient. Representing as they do the whole nation, the new Ministers can silence criticism, rely on the enthusiastic support of the whole country, and need fear nothing but failure to realise their own strength and responsibility.

The Yellow Press.

During the past week Lord Northcliffe, the impetuous "Napoleon" of the *Daily Mail* and the *Times* has attained great notoriety. These papers have been

pin-pricking Lord Kitchener and the Government ever since the amazing revelation dawned on their controlling genius that this war was not going to be run exclusively by him and his clever young gentlemen. The character of the latest attacks on Lord Kitchener, based on the facts that we are short of high explosive shells, was such that Lord Northcliffe's journals have been publicly denounced and ceremonially burnt by the London Stock Exchange and other influential commercial associations up and down the country. In the north of England news agents who exposed the posters of these particular papers have been warned to take them in on peril of having their shop windows and premises treated "same as the Germans." Presumably the new Cabinet will stand no more nonsense of this sort. The late Cabinet once screwed its courage to the sticking point of halting an obscure country reporter before a local police court and facing him heavily fined for some infringement of the censorship. In that particular case the authorities came in for some very sharp and not unjustifiable criticism. But in several instances they might quite properly have taken action against some of the leading newspapers, but seem to regard themselves as immune. Some of the things that have appeared in the London Yellow Press recently have been really treasonable, and calculated to weaken the Allies in the face of the enemy in every way. The nation is as sound as a bell, ready for any sacrifice, eager to fight to the bitter end. The sense and temper of the people is no more reflected by this hysterical journalism than a professional clown in ancient Rome represented the spirit of the Tenth Legion. The amazing thing about the Cabinet changes is that Mr. Churchill appears in the entirely ornamental role of Chancellor of the Duchy. I believe Mr. Asquith was able to bring his young colleague to this course only by persuasively appealing to the strong patriotism that distinguishes him. Mr. Churchill was eager to quit the Cabinet and politics and to rejoin his old cavalry regiment in France. It is not impossible that he still may do this after a time.

In the Battle Line.

Lord Fisher is said to have refused to return to his old post unless the operations in the Dardanelles were dropped so far as the British Fleet is concerned. This being a virtual impossibility his place is likely to be taken by another sailor, several names having been mentioned, including Admiral Jackson and Admiral Callaghan. But it seems more probable that, if Lord Fisher does go, it will be Admiral "Tug" Wilson who will take his place. Our troops at the Dardanelles have been fighting heroically, but making little progress. The truth of the matter is that they have a very hard nut to crack. If they get through with the operation, and the Straits are open, by the end of August, it will be very satisfactory considering all the difficulties. Meanwhile the Russians have made another strong rally.

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WANTED for British North Borneo Government's Yacht, Engineer with Chief's Certificate; must have had experience in Electric Lighting, Refrigerating and Motor Work. For further particulars apply "GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, British North Borneo Government.

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WANTED.—For immediate occupation one 3/4 roomed small Bungalow with a compound, anywhere up on the Peak. Apply stating location, rent, etc. to "Z" c/o The Hongkong Telegraph.

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ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.

HAVING RECEIVED TO-DAY PER S.S. KASHGAR A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF GOODS, WHICH SHOULD HAVE ARRIVED IN APRIL, WE ARE PUTTING THE ENTIRE SHIPMENT INTO THE SALE. MANY GREAT BARGAINS, AS ALL GOODS ARE PERFECTLY FRESH.

A CALL SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1915.

They have decisively checked the German thrust through the Carpathians on the West, and very thoroughly trounced the Austrians at the Eastern extremity of the range. The Russians are fighting splendidly, causing the Germans enormous losses, and holding their own in a very confident manner. Russia can well afford to wait. She is in no hurry. A War of exhaustion suits her admirably. Austria has now to face Italy, whose troops are already swinging over the Frontier with great élan. There are different opinions as to the fighting efficiency of the Italian army. But it is over 1,000,000 strong, and, speaking

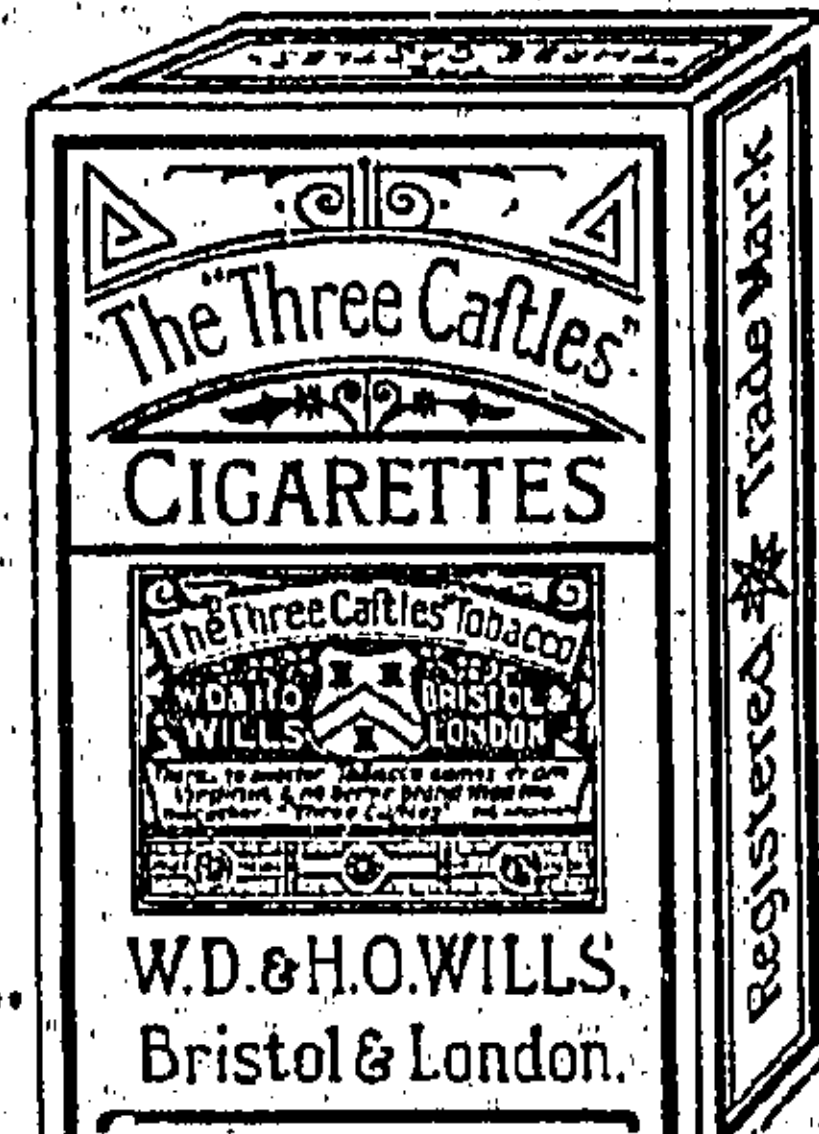
with some knowledge of the troops and their leaders, the writer would be prepared to back them against the Austrians any day. Italy's intervention is a very serious thing for the Austro-German commanders, and the possibility of Austria dropping out has more than ever to be considered in Berlin. I may mention as an interesting matter of speculation that in some well-informed quarters in this country and on the continent there is a firm conviction that the aged Emperor Francis Joseph has been dead and buried for some time.

(Continued on the Extra)

NOTICES.

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Many Imitations but only one genuine "THREE CASTLES" CIGARETTE.



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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

AMERICA AND HONGKONGS TRADE.

We have received the May report, as to Hongkong trade, supplied to his Government by the United States Consul General in this Colony, and the reading which it affords is as interesting as it is instructive. It covers a wide range, from the conditions in Hongkong and China before the war down to the coinage question, and deals with import and export trade, shipping, and the means of increasing commerce between Hongkong and America. The Consul shows that, in any case, owing to a variety of causes, trade in this part of the world would have been none too good of late, even had the war not broken out. Sketching briefly the conditions preceding the war, Mr. Anderson points out that "as a result of the disturbances in China, the people have become more or less uncertain as to the future, and are disposed to enter upon new undertakings with reluctance." This, of course, is the kernel of the whole commercial situation in Hongkong of late years. Though there have been temporary bursts of prosperity now and then, China has by no means got over the Revolution of 1911; and though, since then, opportunities of adopting new ideas, systems and fashions have been more plentiful than ever, the Chinese characteristic caution has stood in the way of any continued forward movement. The native buyer looks at the new article or fresh line of goods, hesitates, turns his money over in his pocket—and finally lets it stay there. With him in this frame of mind what hope was there for a big advance in foreign trade?

Many of the figures as regards imports and exports and the harbor trade have already been seen by our readers, but some statistics, particularly those relating to America, are new. Among other things we learn that, while the imports of American kerosene into the South of China last year were forty per cent. below normal, and while the amount consumed from the stocks already on hand was in about the same proportion, the trade on the whole was "fully up to what may have been expected from current conditions," so that at least the oil companies had little to complain of. And here the report makes another point which Hongkong people will know how to appreciate and to sympathize over: "Chinese currency depreciation influences this line of trade more than any other, except perhaps piece goods and flour." More interesting still, to certain classes of the community here, is a statement with regard to opium; namely that the total clearances of the drug in 1914 were 2,214 chests—as compared with 6,193 in 1913, "and many times that amount in previous years."

The report contains also much that is of interest concerning the condition of the metal market, the increased demand for coal, the rice market and the tin trade. Special attention may be drawn to some remarkable figures relating to the timber business with America. The total imports in this line were well over twelve million feet, of which nearly two million are accounted for in redwood sleepers alone. Other American wares, if they do not show startling increases, at least bear witness to the fact that those who deal in them are not by any means asleep. It is our own people who are more likely to be in that delectable condition. Americans make no attempt to disguise the fact that the war, if it has hampered their industries in certain directions, has at least opened up new trade channels for them. We should be churlish indeed if we grudged them their success; the more so that, in the past, that very success has so often arisen out of the slackness of our own people, and therefore is something like a judgment on us. At present it would seem that Great Britain is far too friendly with the United States to envy her progress in Eastern trade or to wish to see it lessened. Nevertheless, if British merchants do not take the hint that Americans are giving them they may, in course of time, have reason to wish that the two nations had never come into competition.

Where is the S.P.C.A.

That energetic body the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may be interested to learn that others have been occupying themselves with work that its members long ago undertook to do, and have never done. Yesterday a poultry-dealer was convicted before Mr. Lindell, and fined five dollars, on a charge of neglecting to supply two crates full of fowls with drinking water. "We are exceedingly glad to see such a prosecution, for it shows that at least someone is awake; but what is one among so many? Every day one sees instances of brutal neglect towards animals and birds, and it is only once in a way that anyone comes forward to object. Nor can we discover that that 'anyone' is an official or member of the Society. If the Society merely wants funds, it can soon get them, provided our magistrates are willing to follow the example of Shanghai. In that Settlement it is the custom for amounts taken in fines for cruelty cases, to be handed over to the S.P.C.A. The adoption of the same system here would make a millionaires of our local Society—if it brought into court all those who offend in this manner in Hongkong.

Another Useful Prosecution.

Another case of interest and of no mean importance was heard at the Magistracy this morning, when a Chinese was charged with forcing his way on to the line at the level crossing by Holt's wharf, after the gates had been closed. The enterprising defendant was asked to pay a fine of ten dollars, which may act as a warning to him. During the hearing of the case it transpired that, a few days ago, the same gate was pushed open by a Chinese as the express train was passing. One of the coaches was hit by the gate, which then rebounded and struck a brakeman. This seems to show that it was pretty well time for the railway authorities to take some action. The whole thing serves as yet another instance of what we were discussing in this column yesterday: the firm belief that many Chinese labour under, that they can do precisely as they like in this Colony, and that European property, interests, and comfort are among the things that do not matter. We hope the next offence of this sort will mean a good and fine, both.

That National Register.

The letter from Sir Henry Blake, one-time Governor of Hongkong, which we reprinted yesterday, happens to fit in well with the account contained in this morning's wires of the discussion in the House yesterday, over the National Register. It is characteristic of a certain type of Radical that he cannot let even an important juncture like the present go by, unmarked by discussions and the raising of absurd issues—in fact the general talking of rubbish and wasting of precious time. Malcontents and unworthy self-seekers who do not know the meaning of patriotism are responsible for the existence of the Bill. This is shown plainly enough in Mr. Asquith's speech as well as in the ex-Governor's letter. Mr. Asquith believes that eighty per cent of the able-bodied men, presumably are eager to do everything asked of them. What about the other twenty? We did not know, and we would rather not believe, that the proportion of skulkers reaches that figure. But if it is no higher than one per cent, it is but right that that one should be made to feel (if it has any sense of shame, which may well be doubted) that it is not playing the game. If these people at home will not bear a hand during the troubles of the country voluntarily, we fear that any help wrung from them by force will be of but little use. In the long run we shall probably find that the only way for the Government to deal with them is by means of heavy fines and of disenfranchisement.

BAND NIGHT POSTPONED.
We are asked to say that, owing to the unsettled weather, it has been decided to postpone the band concert at North Point till next week.

DAY BY DAY.

ACCUSE NOT NATURE, SHE HATH DONE HER PART.
DO THOU BUT THINE.—Milton.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; overcast.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 76; fog.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 35½ columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34½ published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Luchow.
Canadian, U.S. and U.K. Mails.—Closed per a.s. Montegle to-day at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Liangchow to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.
Closing prices:—
Union Insurance Society of O'lon, Ltd.—\$898, buyers.
Douglas.—\$55, buyers.
Hongkong Electric.—\$40½, buyers.
China and Manilas.—\$5, 40 cents buyers x the return of \$1.50 per share.
Iado-China.—\$100, buyers.
Hongkong and W'poo D. Co. Ltd.—\$74, buyers.
Langkats.—The 30½, buyers.
Humphrey's Estates.—\$6.10, sales.
China Sugars.—\$121, buyers.
Luzons.—\$30½, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.5/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
Today is the 108th anniversary of the Treaty of Tilsit, between France and Russia.

Warning to Consignees.
Consignees are warned that all goods landed from the U. P. R. s.s. Montegle will be subject to retention and after to-morrow, July 8, Coolies Fight on Praya.

A Chinese coolie has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received in a fight which took place in Connaught Road West, yesterday.

Coppersmith's Loss.
A coppersmith residing in Wanchai Road has complained to the police of the theft from his bedroom of a box containing seven pieces of clothing and \$45 in money.

A Fruitless Attempt.
A Chinese woman has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received in a fruitless attempt to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour.

No Marine Court Charges.
Habitual harbour offenders seem, for once, to have agreed to give the Marine Court Magistrate a holiday, for we understand that there were no cases whatever in that court this morning.

Murder Charge Falls.
The three men recently before the court on a charge of being concerned in the murder of a woman at 225 Eastern Street, were discharged by the magistrate yesterday afternoon.

The Oyster Bed Sale.
Our readers are reminded that the sale of Crown land by auction as an oyster bed lot, mentioned in our columns on Saturday, takes place to-morrow at noon, at the Police Station, An Tau.

A Sea Captain in Khaki.
An unusual scene, which is very much a sign of the times, was witnessed on Monday, when the skipper of a river boat, clad in the khaki of the Volunteer Reserves, marched his new crew from the ship to the Harbour Office for the purpose of signing them on.

MILITARY WEDDING.

Lieut. A. H. Dobbs Married.
A quiet wedding took place to-day at St. John's Cathedral when Lieut. A. H. Dobbs, 128th Panjabis son of Lieut. Col. A. H. Dobbs of Bray, Ireland, was married to Dorothy, second daughter of John Lambert, R.D., R.N.E., Lloyd's surveyor.
The bride was given away by her father, and Lieut. Dagnid acted as best man. Among the guests were Col. Watson, Eng. Commander Dawson and other officers. A reception was subsequently held at the Hongkong Hotel.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

RUSSIA STIRRING THINGS UP.

We wonder if the Kaiser really did make the speech attributed to him. Speech-making has always been his particular "line." As Thackeray says of one of his own characters, "he was a prig in his oratory and gave lectures in the nursery as soon as he could talk." Thus none of us will be prepared to disbelieve the statement concerning His Imperial Majesty, or to deny that if he said these things, he has at last spoken something like the truth. He is giving the war, say, another four months. If our ammunition makers play the game—and everything points to their doing so—there will be no reason why William should be made a liar. The Neutral visitor's further announcements are not without their value, if only for the reason that they confirm what one or two of the Home papers urged some months ago: that Germany was far harder hit by the winter campaign than she ever openly admitted, and that a repetition of it would inevitably bring about a revolution among her people.

Germany at the Present Moment.

If we judge by the performances of both sides, as chronicled in the wires of the last eight-and-forty hours, we shall certainly feel we have a right to assume that the war will be finished within the time allotted by the Kaiser; but unfortunately such successes as the Allies have been scoring are not always maintained with the same regularity. Germany at the present moment, under-fed and drained of most of her better troops, may be meditating a huge effort on the western front, and she may feel all the more heart to it after hearing her Emperor's message. But where is she going to get the men? Austria can promise her no material help; cannot even replace any appreciable number of Germans who might be shifted from East to West. The French success at Arras is an indication of what the enemy has to expect in that quarter. The German position is gummed up in "Losses all round," and all the bogus communique concerning air raids that never took place and French prisoners who were never captured, will hardly affect things for the better.

Russia Going Strong.

Apart from the fact that the success in the land fighting has by no means been entirely on the side of the enemy, Russia has been doing more against Germany at sea than even many of her admirals had dared to hope. The Baltic battle cannot be classed as an important sea-fight, but it demonstrates the by no means trivial fact that, if the enemy's fleet should choose to come out of its lurking place, it will find the Russian blue-jackets quite ready to administer all needful punishment. From our own people's experience of German sea war we know that it by no means follows that a nation whose submarines can carry on a very destructive campaign against defenceless mercantile vessels can do much damage when it is a case of cruisers and battleships on both sides. Dreading the British and French navies the Germans doubtless thought there might still be some chance for them against the less tried men of Russia. Yet the result of this Baltic brush can hardly be considered satisfactory by them. Another and greater surprise for Germany lies in the news received this morning as to Russian aeroplane raids. We have heard remarkably little of our ally's efforts in this direction, but now we are told that her aircraft have dropped bombs successfully on Pskov railway station, destroying, among other things, thirty thousand rounds of artillery ammunition, and we will hope that this is but the beginning.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

International Nihilism.

It is not for us to tender suggestion or advice to the United States upon the political situation which arises out of the German reply on the destruction of the Lusitania says a Times leader of June 2. Our Washington Correspondent tells us that from coast to coast they feel shocked and insulted by it. They are the sole guardians of their own rights and their own honour, and they will judge for themselves how these are satisfied by Herr von Jagow's answer to Mr. Bryan's weighty protests. But while these points concern Americans alone and may be left to the consideration of a people who are as shrewd as they are high-spirited, the doctrines which Germany lays down have a direct concern for the whole world. They are, it is true, only an application of the principle which she has proclaimed and upon which she has acted, from the hour when she let loose her hordes upon the peaceful neighbour she had sworn to protect. It is the principle avowed by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg and Herr von Jagow in confidential intercourse with our Ambassador and acknowledged without shame by the Chancellor amidst the applause of the Reichstag. That principle is that neither right nor law exists for Germany when she is at war. They exist, she insists, for others, but where she thinks she can snatch a military advantage neither treaty nor universal custom, neither promises nor oaths nor the first instincts of human feeling are to hold her back. For her and for her alone, the plea of military necessity, which she construes to include the slightest prospect of military advantage, wipes out all the obligations of morals, of religion, and of law. The rights of neutrals have ceased to exist in her eyes as completely as the rights of belligerent enemies. If neutrals like to waste ink by asserting them on paper, she is quite willing to humour this weakness. "Conversations" of the kind are highly convenient and congenial to her. They afford her opportunities for exhibiting her powers of verbose evasion and her supreme scorn for every claim and for every argument that is not immediately supported by the menace of armed force.

Stripped of the irrelevancies in which Herr von Jagow loves to involve the material issues of a controversy, the reply amounts to a flat refusal of the demands of the American Government, and to a repudiation not less absolute of the doctrines on which these demands are based. The Lusitania Note followed up the Note which President Wilson and Mr. Bryan addressed to Germany in February, just after that Power had announced her purpose of sinking merchant vessels, whether enemy or neutral, without notice, if they dared to enter the war area she professed to limit upon the high seas. It pointed out with firmness, but with perfect courtesy, that the warnings of the first Note against the dangers which must arise from causing the deaths of American citizens, and of the "strict accountability" to which Germany would be held for acts causing such deaths, had in fact been disregarded, and it enumerated the cases in which German torpedoes had destroyed American lives, culminating in the case of the Lusitania. It insisted upon "the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative." These facts, it pointed out, are frankly admitted by Germany. Accordingly it expressed the confident expectation that Germany would disavow the acts of which America complains, that she would make such reparation as is possible, and that she would "take immediate steps" to prevent their recurrence. America, it was added, looked for "prompt" action, and Germany was told not to expect President Wilson and his Government "to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens."

OBITUARY.

Mr. L. H. R. Barr.

We regret says the N. C. Daily News to announce the death of Mr. L. H. R. Barr, of H. M. Consular Service. The deceased left here on the 25th ultimo for Peking and the news of his death was telegraphed by Mr. Moss, District Officer at Weihaiwei. Born in 1876, the deceased was appointed a student interpreter in China in 1899, and received the Chinese medal and clasp for the Defence of the Legations in 1900.

He was Acting Consul at Amoy in 1905 and at Ningpo in 1908, and Acting Vice-Consul there in 1908, 1909 and 1910. During these years he was also in charge of the Consulate at Hangchow. In January 1910, he was promoted to be a 1st Class Assistant and in that and the following year was Acting Consul at Chefoo. In the latter year he was transferred to Tientsin where he remained as Acting Vice-Consul till 1912, when he was promoted to the rank of Acting Consul-General. He left Tientsin in 1913. On May 8, 1915 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple.

Mrs. Barr was with her husband at the time of his death and the deepest sympathy will be felt for her in her sad loss.

The reply will not bear of "prompt" action, and indeed shows the strongest aversion from action of any kind. Herr von Jagow is quite ready to go on talking as long as President Wilson and Mr. Bryan will listen to him, and when they are tired, he desires to have more supplementary talking at The Hague. He discusses our alleged abuse of flags, explains that "if" neutral ships have been blown up, incident of the kind have been quite isolated and exceptional, and lays been the fault of the masters; he feels "keen regret" that neutrals were drowned in the Lusitania, but he is under the impression that the American Government do not know certain important "facts" on which he proposes investigation. An intimation to the American Government that they did not succeed in enforcing their own municipal law against the Lusitania, and an assertion that the Canard Company are "wantonly guilty of the death" of the men, women, and babies whom the Kaiser's officers and sailors deliberately drowned, help to pad out the despatch. They were drowned, he asks Americans to believe not because they were torpedoed but because the torpedo blew up some ammunition in the torpedoed ship. The gist of Germany's answer to America's demand for disavowal, reparation, and attention in future from such acts are complained of, lies in few brief but pregnant passages. The Imperial Government withholds its final decision on this until America replies to this despatch. In the meantime it states quite clearly what it intends to do. "German commanders," Herr von Jagow tells her, "are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of prize law." In other words, Germany means to continue her submarine campaign as before, and to practise the method of attack which President Wilson and Mr. Bryan brand as a violation of the "rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity." This is the real answer to the reiterated American protests. Germany claims the right to make war "all means." If the means necessarily and naturally lead to the wholesale murder of neutrals travelling upon their lawful avocations, she is ready to offer regret, discussions, and possible blood-money in a remote future. If she will do no more. She places herself above all law. She scorns all its concealment. "She asserts every principle and every safeguard of human right which mankind have adopted through the centuries, and substitute a international nihilism for them."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE BOMBS AUSTRIAN RAILWAY JUNCTION.

July 6, 5.40 a.m.

The communique from Rome reports that the bombardment of the fortresses of Malborghetto and Predil continues most effectively. Four hundred prisoners were taken on the 4th on Carnico plateau, where the Italian offensive is developing successfully. A dirigible bombed and seriously damaged an important railway junction behind the Austrian front and returned safely though cannonaded.

"THE DUTY OF THE NATION DURING THE CRISIS."

July 6, 6.15 a.m.

Viscount Haldane addressed the members of the National Liberal Club on "The Duty of the Nation during the Crisis."

A letter from Mr. Asquith was read in which the Premier paid a tribute to Viscount Haldane's signal services to the Empire. Viscount Haldane more than any other was responsible, he said, for the Army's readiness and the Premier added that Viscount Haldane from the first strongly advocated the appointment of Earl Kitchener to the War Office.

Viscount Haldane deprecated the pessimistic attitude of a section of the press. The simple fact was that the Allies had two hundred and eighty millions of population to organise against one hundred and twenty millions. If the nation had concentrated on purpose to organise itself for war we should win this and have no time to look for escapegoats. If General Von Donop (Major General Sir Stanley Breton Von Donop, K.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance and 4th Military Member of the Army Council) went he would be irreplaceable, as his technical knowledge and the sanity of his views were unrivalled. When he, Viscount Haldane, was a member of the Government, he was on the Committee which met at the War Office in October, presided over by Lord Kitchener and attended by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Charrchill, Mr. McKenna and others, which considered the urgency of enlarging the supply of munitions. They consulted everybody and placed orders with the munition manufacturers which, if executed, would have placed the country in a tremendous position with regard to munitions, but difficulties arose out of the relations between capital and labour, which confounded the calculation of the manufacturers, who were unable to comply with the demand of the nation. Then they had not awakened.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN THE DARDANELLES.

July 6, 12.5 a.m.

General Sir Ian Hamilton in a report describes events following the recent big advance at Sagaridere. He says the Turks attempted to counter-attack during the small hours of the 29th ult. but were repulsed by our artillery and rifle fire and the guns of H.M.S. Scorpion. It is estimated that the Turks in the Nullah and ravine in the Kithia region left some 2,000 dead.

The Turks at night-time attacked with bombs our most northerly trench, held by the Gurkhas. They wounded an officer, making the Gurkhas so infuriated that they rushed at the enemy and used their kukris for the first time with excellent effect. The Australians on the 29th and 30th were heavily engaged by counter-attacks till the enemy was completely broken. Prisoners affirm that the attack was personally ordered by Enver Pasha against previous stringent orders to act on the defensive.

The Turks on July 2, after heavy bombardments, re-attempted attacks in the Sagaridere region but in face of the deadly field-gun and rifle fire, especially of the Gurkhas, and the accurate shooting of the Scorpion, the enemy retreated in disorder despite the exhortations of their officers.

Everywhere before the British lines there were masses of Turkish dead. Sir Ian Hamilton estimates the Turkish casualties from June 28 to the 2nd inst. at 5,105 killed and 15,000 wounded. The British have already collected 516 rifles, 128,400 rounds of ammunition, 100 bombs, quantities of equipment, etc.

(Continued on page 10.)

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H. K. V. R. Order No. 51 issued to-day, by Major Wakeman Commanding, states:—

Parades.
"A" Co. will parade on Friday July 9th outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, shirt sleeves.

Recruits will parade under Sergt. Maj. Bond on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Monday July 12th, Wednesday July 14th, and Thursday, July 15th. Dress—Drill Order, shirt sleeves.

"D" Co. will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday, 14th July, at 5.30 p.m. under Sgt. Major Cooke. Dress—Drill Order. Signallers will parade at Murray Battery on Wednesday, July 14th at 5.30 p.m.

Class of Instruction.
A class of instruction will be held on the Cricket Ground at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 13th and Thursday, July 15th under Sgt. Major Bond. Dress—Drill Order, shirt sleeves.
Gun Club Hill Picquet and P. of War Camp.

The H.K.V.O. will relieve the H.K.V.R. on Saturday July 10th. Transfer.

Pte. C. W. Ward is transferred to "D" Co. Lt. Col. F. Fisher is transferred to "D" Co.

Postings.
Pte. F. A. Mackintosh having joined is posted to B Co. Sec. 4, Pte. R. Abraham having joined is posted to B Co. Sec. 1, Pte. E. Davidson having joined is posted to B Co. Sec. 1, Pte. J. Mc H. Leskie having joined is posted to B Co. Sec. 3.

Pte. A. E. Webb C Co. Sec. 1 having been found by a court of inquiry absent from duty without leave since 2nd June 1915 has been posted as a Deserter.

Equipment.
Members of A. B. and C. Cos. must exchange their Buff equipment for web equipment at Volunteer Headquarters on application to Sergt. Major Higby before Friday July 9th between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.

From Jamaica to the Trenches.
Kingston (Jamaica), May 27—Times. General Sir W. E. Manning, Governor of Jamaica, to-day received a telegram from Mr. Harcourt, saying that the Home Government has decided to accept a Jamaica contingent for active service. One Jamaica police-inspector, who is to command the contingent, will be given a commission in the Army.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THAT DISQUIETING SIGHT!

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir:—I have read with interest the correspondence which has appeared in your columns on the subject of the existence of the Imperial Coat of Arms of Germany—the symbol of the nation of foulest criminals—on a German Government building in this Colony!

No person on passing this building and on looking at it can be in doubt as to whether this is a British Colony, as no other Government would allow such a scandalous symbol to exist in their territory.

To the minds of most people the existence (inter alia) of that eyesore would appear that the Government are prepared to receive the brutal Huns once more after this war, and not without the request for a slap on the other cheek.

Perhaps the Government prefers to have this symbol of "Kultur" to reveal in its own fashion, than to resort to the degrading method of removing it. It is a case of being "too proud to fight!" If this is so, will the Government be so kind as to make it public; so that some Britishers in this Colony, who do not consider the task of removing that disgusting sight degrading, will be only too glad to do it themselves. Of course, not without giving an undertaking to the authorities not to endanger lives or properties of other than Huns.

I presume that if in due course this be not removed by the authorities, we will find some young bloke appearing before a British Magistrate for hauling down the Imperial Coat of Arms from a German Government Building in a British Colony!

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for publishing this, and enclosing my card.

Yours etc.
A PATRIOT.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Level Crossing Gates Damaged.

Mr. Hallett, Traffic Inspector of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, appeared this morning to prosecute a Chinese for opening the gate on the railway opposite Holt's Godown after it had been closed to permit the passage of a train. He told Mr. Wolf that he saw the defendant open the gate and leave it so when he went on to the line, where the witness caught him. The express was at that time due and as a matter of fact reached the spot just after the witness arrested the defendant. He would have been unable to see the approach of the express because the big rock was in the way. He further explained that a few days ago the gate was thrown open while an express was passing. It hit one of the coaches and was thrown back, from which it rebounded and hit the brake van, breaking the windows and doing damage which cost fifty dollars to repair.

The Magistrate, after remarking on the danger of the practice, informed the defendant that he could be fined fifty dollars for such an offence. But as he was a first offender he was only fined \$10 or in default fourteen days.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following are the orders of the day for to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the punishment of flogging.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to regulate the entrance of persons into the Colony and the departure of persons from the Colony and to confer various powers in connection therewith.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR SUMMER DRINKS

COLD FRESH MILK
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STERILIZED
Make your own junket, we will furnish you with Rennet Tablets.
FREE OF CHARGE.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjabis will play at North Point Beach To-Night from nine to eleven p.m.

LANDLORD AND TENANT CASE.

Judgment Given for the Plaintiff.

This morning in the Summary Court, Mr. Justice Hazeland, gave his decision in the action in which H. Mao, 98D, Wanchoi Road, engineer, sued A. C. Bower, storehouse man, No. 7, "B" Block, Married Quarters, Queen's Road East, to recover the sum of \$73.41 made up as follows:—rent for the month of May for one half of 98D, Wanchoi Road \$35; one half of the cost of light during April, \$1.45; one half of the excess water rate \$30.75; one half cost of light during May \$1.21; one month's rent as damages for vacating the said premises without giving notice to the plaintiff \$35.00.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the defence.

His Lordship said he was not satisfied that the plaintiff told the defendant on May 22 that he was going to give notice to the superior landlord at the end of the month of May so as to clear out at the end of June. His Lordship said he proposed to accept the version given by the defendant that the words used by the plaintiff were "I intend giving up the house at the end of the month," without specifying the particular month. By the use of the words "end of the month" plaintiff intended such words to mean the end of June and the defendant thought the plaintiff meant the end of May. There being this mistake, what was the legal position? His Lordship was of opinion that the case was to be decided having regard to what construction a reasonable man would put upon the notes of the parties.

After quoting authorities, his Lordship went on to say that the notice having been given as late as May 22, the defendant whom he must assume to be a reasonable man, ought to have known that the words "end of the month" meant the end of June and not the end of May, as the defendant was entitled to a month's notice to quit. If the defendant had thought that the superior landlord had given notice to the plaintiff at the end of April to quit at the end of May and that the plaintiff had forgotten until May 22, to give such notice to defendant, the answer to that was, that the plaintiff would not have forgotten and would have given notice to the defendant as soon as he had received notice from the superior landlord. That being his Lordship's view on the question, he would therefore give judgment for the plaintiff and the defendant would have to pay the plaintiff's costs in respect to this portion of the case.

ARMS POSSESSION CASE.

Chinese and a Mauser Pistol.

This morning in the Police Court, before Mr. R. Lindell, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a Mauser pistol and one hundred rounds of ammunition.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Dacon, Looker, Dacon and Harston, appeared for the defendant, who pleaded guilty.

Inspector MacDonald, who was in charge of the case, informed the defendant said that he had been given the pistol by a Chinese-American passenger of what ship he could not say.

Mr. Shenton agreed that this was the story told him by the defendant but added that the defendant was taking the pistol to a certain firm in the Colony. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

July	1	2	3	4	5	6	Tons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	253
	2	3	4	5	6	7	205
	3	4	5	6	7	8	235
	4	5	6	7	8	9	243
	5	6	7	8	9	10	240
	6	7	8	9	10	11	280
Total to 6th inst.							1530
Daily average							255

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NOTICE.

In order to correct an erroneous report current in the market to the effect that, owing to Government requisitions Messrs. Huntley and Palmor, Ltd., Reading and London, England, are unable to fulfil the demands of their ordinary business, we are asked to announce on their behalf that the Company is perfectly able to execute all orders promptly, and intends received through the customary trade channels will continue to command the best attention of its works at Reading.

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Hongkong, July 7, 1915.

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N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		\$Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu \$Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	{THURS., 15th July at noon. {THURS., 29th July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama		\$Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara \$Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	{THURS., 8th July at 4 p.m. {TUES., 27th July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takoda \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	{FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m. {TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon		\$Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	{FRIDAY, 19th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo			
KOBE			
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		\$Kamakura Maru Capt.	{THURSDAY, 12nd July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	{FRIDAY, 16th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		\$Suwa Maru Capt. Murai	{TUES., 13th July at 10 a.m.

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Kamo Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 15th July
Kashima	20,000 "	" 29th July
Mishima	16,000 "	" 12th Aug.
Suwa	21,000 "	" 26th August

FOR AMERICA.

Yokohama Maru	12,500 tons	Thursday 8th July
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

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For	Steamers.	To Sail
CEBU & ILOILO	\$Sungkiang	8th July at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	\$Teap	8th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	\$Liangchow	8th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	\$Luchow	11th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	\$Sinkiang	13th July at 4 p.m.
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Hongkong 7th July, 1915.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	JAVA	5th July	SHAI	15th July
Tjiluwong	JAVA	8th July	JAVA	15th July
Tjitaroem	SHAI	11th July	JAVA	11th July
Tjibodas	JAVA	13th July	JAPAN	22nd July
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	17th July		

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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 13th July, at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	27th July, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	24th Aug. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Sept. at noon.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

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Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	15th July	22nd July at 11 a.m.
Eastern	9th Aug.	9th Aug.
Aldenhams	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug.
St. Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Maifan	J. W. Evans	FRI. 9th July at 2.30 p.m.
Maiching	W. O. Passmore	TUES. 12th July at 2.30 p.m.
Maibun	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 16th July at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPralk & Co.,

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LOG BOOK.

A Warning to Seamen.
The Imperial Merchant Service Guild has received from the Board of Trade an official notice through which the Board intend to call the attention of Seamen to the consequences attending the neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. The notice applies to all seamen but caution is especially directed to those serving on Transports or other vessels chartered by the Admiralty, to the penalties to which they are liable under Section 225 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, for the offences above mentioned and for other breaches of discipline. The following cases are quoted as examples:—At the Guildhall, Southampton, on January 21st, 1915, seven firemen belonging to a Transport were convicted of unlawfully combining to neglect duty and to impede the navigation of the ship and the progress of the voyage, and were sentenced to imprisonment for twelve weeks with hard labour. At the Police Court, Devonport, on April 7th, 1915, a fireman belonging to an ammunition ship was convicted of being absent without permission and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. At the Police Court, Gravesend, on April 16th, 1915, eighteen sailors and firemen belonging to a merchant ship were convicted of continued wilful neglect of duty, and were sentenced—13 to one month's imprisonment and 2 to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Pontopores Case.

The appeal by the Government against the decision of the Singapore Prize Court in the case of the Greek steamer Pontopores has, we learn, been dropped. The Pontopores was on voyage from Calcutta to Karachi, under charter to a British firm in the former port, with a cargo of about five thousand tons of coal for the Indian Government. In the Bay of Bengal she was seized by the Emden and was used by her as a coaling ship until she was captured off the coast of Sumatra. On the same occasion the Markomania was sunk. The local authorities applied to the Prize Court for her condemnation as a lawful prize of war, she having been at the time of her capture, by H.M.S. Yarmouth, in German service. The Court decided against the Government who lodged an appeal with the Privy Council. The abandonment of that appeal would seem to be at the instance of the Home Government. It is probable that the vessel will go into dry dock to-morrow to be overhauled and scraped, and once certain court formalities are completed with she will be at liberty to leave Singapore. What remained of her cargo of coal when she was captured was sold several months ago and presumably the proceeds of that will be remitted to the Indian Government.—*Straits Times.*

Foreign-built Vessels and U. S. Registry.

In the statement of official numbers and signal letters awarded to merchant vessels by the U. S. Bureau of Navigation during the week ended 3rd April, just received from Washington, there appears the names of twenty-eight craft of all descriptions, not a single one of which is over 300 tons net register, and thirteen of which are credited to this Coast. The most noticeable incident in this connection, however, is the fact that not a foreign-built vessel of any description was given U. S. registry under the Act of 18th August, 1914, which is undoubtedly due to the fact that shipowners have come to the conclusion that U. S. registry for their vessels, instead of being a benefit, is actually a penalty, bringing with it, as it does, vastly increased expense of operation, to say nothing of numerous—and nearly all of them onerous—rules and restrictions of all kinds, in addition to which we now have the so-called Seamen's Act, that, according to shipowners, will only serve the purpose of making it more difficult, if not actually impossible, to operate vessels under the Stars and Stripes.—*Exchange.*

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fludon, Haddock, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFÉ

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For	Steamship	On
MOJI & Kobe	Kumsang	Fri., 9th July at d'light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Fri., 9th July at 7 a.m.
W'WEI & Tientsin	Chipshing	Sat., 10th July at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 10th July at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 10th July at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Cootia	Laisang	Sat., 10th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Wingsang	Sat., 17th July at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Semporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage,

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TO

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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

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VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

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General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Atlantique	M. M.	10, July
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	15, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	17, July
Marseilles & London	C. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	26, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Kashgar	P. & O.	30, July
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	7, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Panama	Walton Hall	B. L. L.	7, July
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	7, July
South A'ca Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July
Via T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.C.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	15, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Seattle	Shwasi M.	J. M. Co.	E. of July
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	17, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Dairen M.	O. S. K.	6, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	P. & O.	6, July
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	8, July
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	8, July
Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	7, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesian	M. M.	12, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	13, July
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	15, July
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	K'kura M.	N. Y. K.	22, July
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tilatlap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tihmanock	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



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TO SAIL

C.P.R.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
S.S. MONTEAGLE
will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon

WEDNESDAY, 7th July
(instead of 3rd July as previously advised)
for VANCOUVER via the usual ports of call.

For Freight or Passage apply
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TO SAIL

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York,
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Further Particulars, apply to—
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Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. EASTERN left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on the 23rd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 15th July.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAL-YUEN left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippines Ports on the 29th June, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 9th July.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on June 29, also that the s.s. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Manila, on the 1st inst., and is due here on the 13th inst.

The mail for Hongkong has been transferred to the N.Y.K. s.s. HAKATA MARU expected here on the 9th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.

The s.s. SANGOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 1st inst., and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Ossang, Br. s.s. 1723, Tough, 27th June—
F. M. & Co.
Cato Maru, Jap. s.s. 2324, K. Nuyagaki,
27th June—Moji, 20th June, Coal
—A.B.K.

Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s. 3001, Y. Yamaguchi,
23rd June—Kobe, 26th June,
Gen.—D. & Co.
Mausang, Br. s.s. 1864, G. Hottecock, 29th
June—Sandakan, 23rd June, Timber
—J. M. & Co.

Laksang, Br. s.s. 977, Mattowa, 29th June
—Haiphong, 27th June, General
—J. M. & Co.

Monteagle, Br. s.s. 3953, F. L. Davidson,
1st July—Shanghai, 28th June,
Gen.—C.P.R.

Natica, Br. s.s. 3494, R. W. Thompson, 2nd
July—Woolung, 28th June, Bal-
last—A. P. Co.

Tanaka Maru, Jap. s.s. 1422, J. Nishikawa,
2nd July—Hongkong, 29th June
Coal—M.B.K.

Jade Fr. s.s. 386, J. Pannier, 2nd July—
Haiphong, 29th June, Rice—O.S.K.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1355, G. Eady, 3rd July—
Shanghai, 29th June, General—
B. & S.

Koochow, Br. 1228, Owen, 4th July—Wa-
kantan, 26th July, Coal—B. & S.

Chingta, Br. s.s. 1368, J. Speed, 4th July
—Bangkok, 27th June, Rice—
C. S. N. Co.

Koksang, Br. s.s. 977, D. W. Ritchie, 4th
July—Hongkong, 3rd July, Gen.—
J. M. & Co.

Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1173, Huxley, 4th July
—Saigon, 30th July, Rice—
Chinese.

Phu-yeh, Fr. s.s. 1296, Ribante, 5th July
—Saigon, 1st July, Rice—B. Co.

Tjikembang, Br. s.s. 4013, N. v. Wright,
5th July—Manila, 2nd July, Sugar
—J.C.J.L.

Colombo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2319, O. Sakamoto,
5th July—Singapore, General
—N.Y.K.

Dairen Maru, Jap. s.s. 2497, K. Nasu, 6th
July—Moji, 29th June, General—
O.S.K.

Anna, Norw. s.s. 1017, A. Amtyen, 5th
July—Bangkok, 28th June, Rice
—T. & Co.

Tjilong, Dut. s.s. 3061, A. Oldenburg, 5th
July—Manila, 2nd July, Sugar
—J.C.J.L.

Wingsang, Br. s.s. 1869, Liebenan, 7th
July—Hongkong, 3rd July, Coal—
J. M. & Co.

TO SAIL.

FOR SEATTLE.

The Steamship
"SHINSEI MARU"
will be despatched about the
end of July.

For freight and particulars,
apply to
**JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.**
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
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Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
London and Return (Six Months)	109
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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer. Sails.

MARSEILLES & LONDON... City of Rangoon 26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June 1915.

General Agents.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL"

5,933 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, 7th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
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All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	150	10'	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	211	161	10'	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	214	164	10'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	240	190	10'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	250	200	10'	7' 6"
WAI-KOK-SUI				
Commercial Dock	450	15'	20'	7' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Harbour Dock	430	14'	21'	7'
Lamont Dock	211	14'	21'	7'

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

SOLICITORS DILEMMA.

UNNUMBERED "VILLAS" OF SALUBRIOUS POKFULUM.

Portions of the Colony not dealt with by Government.

In the Summary Court, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, Ho Wun, motor-car coolie, sued the Dairy Farm Company for the sum of \$20 being \$10 as wages due for May and \$10 in lieu of notice of dismissal.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Dennis, of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Dennis said he had an objection to make as regards the address of the plaintiff. His Lordship had only to look at the writ and he would see that the only address given was "Matched Island lot 32." That, he believed was in Pokfulum village and as there were any number of matcheds, any possible chance they might have in finding this plaintiff, in case of their success was extremely doubtful unless plaintiff could show he had some definite address in the Colony and some visible means of subsistence and he (Mr. Dennis) would suggest that the plaintiff put up security for costs. His Lordship would see the address and how in the world could a man be found at an address like that.

Mr. Gardiner:—He has had I do not know how many days to look up the address and verify it. I think he has had it ten days and the only address available is the address on the writ. The Government does not mark off these matcheds in Pokfulum otherwise the matcheds would bear a number. There are portions of the Colony not already numbered and locations in the Colony not dealt with so that no better address could be given than the one that existed. As regards the question of no visible means of subsistence, Mr. Dennis cannot argue that.

His Lordship:—No.

Mr. Gardiner said that Mr. Dennis could only ask for security for costs in an application to his Lordship in Chambers.

Mr. Dennis:—I want an address and my friend says he cannot give me one.

Mr. Gardiner:—I have said in open Court that there is no better address we can give him; if he wants any dimensions of the particular matcheds (laughter) I might give him those.

Mr. Dennis:—How can I find that particular matcheds?

Mr. Gardiner:—That is not the fault of the plaintiff.

His Lordship:—If he is living there he cannot say more.

Mr. Gardiner:—If he was living at 93, the Peak, I could say so (laughter).

His Lordship:—He says a matcheds and he cannot say more.

Mr. Gardiner:—There is no number on the matcheds and you cannot get a better address than the one on the writ.

His Lordship:—We will go on.

Mr. Gardiner then explained the claim.

Plaintiff in the course of his evidence gave three different dates to his Lordship as the last time he was paid.

His Lordship said he could not fathom what plaintiff was deposing.

Mr. Dennis said if the plaintiff would not make out a case himself, he (Mr. Dennis) would ask for judgment.

His Lordship:—What is your claim Mr. Gardiner?

Mr. Gardiner:—According to my instructions he was engaged monthly.

His Lordship:—Now he says he was paid weekly.

Mr. Gardiner said even then there would be a week's wages owing.

Mr. Dennis asked how there could be a month's damage.

Plaintiff in answer to Mr. Dennis said he was only absent

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

The Fugitives Reliance in the Box.

Hung Shui Lung, who is required by the Canton Government and whose extradition is sought for on a charge of being concerned in three murders in Sam To Chuk was under cross-examination by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, who, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, appeared for the Crown.

At Monday's and yesterday's hearings the fugitive gave a history of his movements in connection with the third rebellion, covering the time of the alleged murders, in the course of which he mentioned conferences with various persons. Pressed by Mr. Jenkin for names he refused to give them as, he said, he would thereby get them into trouble. In answer to another question he said "I dare not speak out."

Mr. Jenkin:—Do I understand you to say that if all the gentry you met you do not wish to give the name of one?—No; it would be dangerous for them.

You understand it would be useful information to the Crown to know who are the people who you say you met?—I care not whether it is good for myself or not, but I don't want to put other people in danger.

The fugitive was referred to the fact that he had given the name of one of the gentry he had met.

Mr. Jenkin:—Why did you choose to give us the name of this man and not of the other gentry?—

Because when I mentioned the name I did not think it would be dangerous for him, and now I know it was.

Mr. Brutton:—It is not dangerous for him; he is dead.

Mr. Jenkin, after further questions:—That being the only name of a man you have given us, are you prepared to admit he has been dead for ten years?—He was alive when I saw him.

one night when he was unwell and on that occasion he supplied a substitute.

Did you ever throw a bucket at Mr. Oliphant?—No. If I am an employee of his I am not to do such an act (laughter). He kicked and ohred me about.

Did you throw anything at him?—I have never thrown anything at him.

Mr. Dennis characterised the action as vexatious and frivolous. The man was often absent and when he was finally dealt with he became abusive and threw a bucket at Mr. Oliphant. In face of the denials and statements the plaintiff had made an oath: he hoped his Lordship would have something to say to the plaintiff with regard to his conduct.

Mr. Oliphant said when the man became abusive he caught him by the back of the neck and threw him out of the gate" (laughter). He gave the man previous chances because he was not a coolie driver.

Mr. Gardiner:—You are not a coolie driver?—No.

Do you remember a little trouble at the Dairy Farm between December 14 and 16 1913?—Yes.

You were the cause of it?—No. They went on strike?—A portion of them went on strike.

Because of ill-treatment?—They ill-treated a European and I took the European's part. I do not see that it has anything to do with this case.

Mr. Dennis:—My friend cannot ask questions like that.

Mr. Gardiner:—I am not saying you were wrong in doing so.

Witness:—You are suggesting it.

Mr. Gardiner:—No I do not know, but the coolies say so.

Judgment was given for the defendants with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

AN APPEAL FOR OUR SAILORS.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—On behalf of the Missions to Seamen I beg to make an appeal through your paper for magazines, newspapers, novels etc. All papers, especially at the present time, are in great demand by the crews of the many ships which call at Hongkong. Old magazines and novels, illustrated papers and newspapers such as the Overseas Daily Mail, the Weekly Times and the local weekly papers, although perhaps old to people on shore, are often new to men on ships. We will welcome a regular supply of magazines etc. Bundles of papers should be sent to the Chaplain, Seamen's Institute, 8 Praya East, Hongkong. If the name of the sender is attached all papers etc. will be acknowledged.

Yours, etc.

W. T. FEATHERSTONE.

Chaplain and Superintendent.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

Hongkong Police Reserve orders issued to-day are as under:—

Parades.

(Central Police Station, 530 p.m.)

Wednesday, July 7th.—Nos. 1 & 2 Chinese Platoons. Also Recruits under Crown-Sergeant Alves.

Thursday, July 8th.—Nos. 3 & 4 Portuguese Platoons.

Friday, July 9th.—Combined Parade in uniform and with Arms.

Monday, July 12th.—Combined Parade for Inspection by H. E. General Kelly.

Recruits.

As from this date, the names of all Candidates for membership of the Police Reserve must be submitted to the D. S. P. and none must be sworn in without his permission.

Constable F. E. Rooser will attend the Recruits Parade each Wednesday in addition to his Company Parades.

(Sd.) F. C. JENKIN.

D. S. P. (Reserve).

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D. are as under:—

Leave.

Pte. K. Brayshaw's leave of absence is extended to 16. 7. 15.

Musketry Part I.

Recruits of Scouts Company (except No. 3 Section) will attend at King's Park Range on Friday, 9th July, at 4 p.m. to fire the above. Uniform must be worn.

Corpl. Grimes R. E. will attend.

Parade.

Parades for Thursday, 8th instant, 5.30 p.m. Nos. 1 & 2 Sections Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co. Drill at Headquarters. Right Section M.G. Co.—Drill at Headquarters. N.O. Os. and men of Centre Section M.G. Co., Civil Service Co., and Scouts Company who have not been passed out—Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at Headquarters under Sergt. Major Higby. Recruits under Sgt. Bullock. Remainder Nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, on duty until 10th instant H.K.V.R. Detention Camp, Kowloon, on duty until 10th instant H.K.V.R.

Notice.

A meeting will be held in the Recreation Hall, Mr. Austin Barak, to-day Wednesday July 7th at 8 o'clock p.m., to discuss the formation of a local Military Men's Society during the period of the war.

Men of all denominations are invited, including O.E.M.S., S.O.A., R.A.T.A., and Y.M.C.A., and others. All troops serving in the Garrison whether Regulars, Territorials or Volunteers are invited.

WAR NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

This information is very positively held by high Roman Catholic dignitaries who are in close touch with the Vatican and the Jesuit agents throughout Europe. The last time the Papal Nuncio in Vienna endeavoured to see the Emperor, he met with a firm refusal. This is an action entirely incomprehensible, and quite unprecedented. How greatly the death of the old Emperor would aggravate the internal troubles of Austria anyone will understand who knows anything of its politics and remembers how anxiously, even in peace time, the possible disruptions consequent on his death were discussed. In the West the Germans are resorting more and more methodically to the use of poison gas, which is now becoming a very serious factor to be considered by the Allies. The French and the British have made splendid headway at various points, but General Joffre has not yet succeeded in breaking the German line irretrievably. It is said in Paris that the General fully expected to have accomplished this by the end of last week. But it may be a slower business than most of us anticipated, though it may be remembered that when the Germans do break-down, they will probably go with a rush.

Impressions from the Front.

Some very vivid letters continue to arrive from our fighting men at the front. Rifleman O. F. O. Callister, King's Liverpool Regiment, who has been wounded in the fighting near La Bassée, writing home on the eve of the fighting, says:—"We left our billets at 2 o'clock this morning for reserve trenches—everyone much excited—we hear there is something 'big' on. Arrived trenches 4 a.m.—very quiet until 4.30 when a few of our guns tried the range. At 4.50 a.m. airships flew overhead, and at 5 a.m. the artillery bombardment proper commenced. The roar of the hundreds of guns is terrific. Whilst we are waiting breakfast is served, and orders are to get through it quickly for we are to advance at any moment. At 7 a.m. the bombardment stops for a time whilst we give rapid rifle fire. Then the big guns thunder again, stopping at certain points of the line to allow our men to charge. Now the ammunition carts are rushing up with more food for the guns and rush back for more. Word comes along that we have taken two lines of German trenches. We shake hands, with one another, and are as pleased as if someone had placed a ten-pound note in our hand. Now the ambulances are going with the wounded out of the firing line, and I dare say some of the men will be in England before morning. Those who can walk do so, leaving the cars free to take the serious cases." Another private of the same gallant regiment, writing to his wife in the North, says: "We have been very busy as you will see by the papers in a couple of days' time. We have made our name at last. We didn't half chase them. They were coming into our trenches in hundreds and saying 'Mercy comrades; we don't want to fight.' Talk about helmets. Every man has one, but we cannot send them home. I have taken the badge off mine and I am going to try and send it home as a souvenir. I am wearing one of their belts. It was a sight for the gods to see them. We got one fellow wearing an ordinary tailcoat with '75' stitched on it. We are down having a good rest which we have well earned. We were sorry to hear about the big ship going down. As we were charging we were shouting 'Remember

the Lusitania.' We didn't half rub it in." Here is an officer's account of a little motor drive at the front. "As we got on a little farther I spoke to our driver, and he was almost as interesting as our drive. He was an old busman from London, and had been driving the Shoreditch motor-bus at home. One almost felt at once that he was a pal. He had been out since September, and for a long time had been with our Indian troops at La Bassée. He told me he had three brothers out here, all in different regiments, but on our lines of communication at different points. He could drive, too. We had got through the first one or two columns and it was easier going, and we simply spun along over the cobble-stones. We went through several small villages all full of soldiers. Going through them I kept a careful lookout to see whether I by chance knew anybody, and when going through a little village, just about half way, I suddenly saw. I simply shouted out 'Jim! hullo, Jim!' and, stopping the car, jumped out and went back, and we shook hands. I had only seen him once during the past two years, and since saying good-bye to him at Duncan, Vancouver. We had a little chat together, and then I had to go on, promising I would try and return that way and have dinner with him. By this time we were once more beginning to get into the enemy's country again, and far ahead of us we could hear the sound of heavy guns. Another mile or two and we were practically the only moving things on the deserted road. As we went on we wondered at the quietness, but had not been warned against the road. Ahead we could count at least six aeroplanes beautifully bright in the clear air, and from all points the 'Pom' of the anti-aircraft guns could be heard, and high up a puff of white smoke, and then the peculiar moan as the shrapnel shell burst. At least 50 shells had been fired at one machine that was going along at a terrific pace. The whole air was alive with shrapnel shell bursting, and it seemed hardly possible anything could live there. Ahead of us we heard the shrapnel shell bursting over the ruined city of Ypres, and then came the flash of a shell as it burst. Across a railway line a shell from the Germans had fallen, and one of the rails had been bent and raised up high in the air, torn from the sleepers, and a tremendous hole full of greenish water marked the place. On all sides the fields, huge holes dotted the fields, and now and then we had to go carefully along the road, as the shells had literally blown it to pieces. We passed a field that was a wonderful sight. There is hardly a square foot of grass left. The holes are enormous and many had been filled up with water. Suddenly there was a blinding flash, a deafening report and our car swerved. Everyone hunched their backs and crouched low, and a terrific upheaval of earth, wood, and stones shot over our heads and all around us. The suddenness of it startled us. The shell had landed and burst not quite 20 yards away. My ears were ringing and half deaf. We spun along expecting another any minute, as we knew the German observers had spotted us coming along the road and ranged on us while we were photographing the rail that had been knocked up in the air. We simply tore along, not knowing when or where to expect another. The direction of the other was perfect and only the range being short 20 yards saved us. We ran through a deserted village, the houses all in ruins. Ahead of us we could see the ruins of the cathedral and one turret of the wonderful Cloth Hall of Ypres.

The Grand Place, the railway station, the cathedral, and the account of a little motor drive at the front. "As we got on a little farther I spoke to our driver, and he was almost as interesting as our drive. He was an old busman from London, and had been driving the Shoreditch motor-bus at home. One almost felt at once that he was a pal. He had been out since September, and for a long time had been with our Indian troops at La Bassée. He told me he had three brothers out here, all in different regiments, but on our lines of communication at different points. He could drive, too. We had got through the first one or two columns and it was easier going, and we simply spun along over the cobble-stones. We went through several small villages all full of soldiers. Going through them I kept a careful lookout to see whether I by chance knew anybody, and when going through a little village, just about half way, I suddenly saw. I simply shouted out 'Jim! hullo, Jim!' and, stopping the car, jumped out and went back, and we shook hands. I had only seen him once during the past two years, and since saying good-bye to him at Duncan, Vancouver. We had a little chat together, and then I had to go on, promising I would try and return that way and have dinner with him. By this time we were once more beginning to get into the enemy's country again, and far ahead of us we could hear the sound of heavy guns. Another mile or two and we were practically the only moving things on the deserted road. As we went on we wondered at the quietness, but had not been warned against the road. Ahead we could count at least six aeroplanes beautifully bright in the clear air, and from all points the 'Pom' of the anti-aircraft guns could be heard, and high up a puff of white smoke, and then the peculiar moan as the shrapnel shell burst. At least 50 shells had been fired at one machine that was going along at a terrific pace. The whole air was alive with shrapnel shell bursting, and it seemed hardly possible anything could live there. Ahead of us we heard the shrapnel shell bursting over the ruined city of Ypres, and then came the flash of a shell as it burst. Across a railway line a shell from the Germans had fallen, and one of the rails had been bent and raised up high in the air, torn from the sleepers, and a tremendous hole full of greenish water marked the place. On all sides the fields, huge holes dotted the fields, and now and then we had to go carefully along the road, as the shells had literally blown it to pieces. We passed a field that was a wonderful sight. There is hardly a square foot of grass left. The holes are enormous and many had been filled up with water. Suddenly there was a blinding flash, a deafening report and our car swerved. Everyone hunched their backs and crouched low, and a terrific upheaval of earth, wood, and stones shot over our heads and all around us. The suddenness of it startled us. The shell had landed and burst not quite 20 yards away. My ears were ringing and half deaf. We spun along expecting another any minute, as we knew the German observers had spotted us coming along the road and ranged on us while we were photographing the rail that had been knocked up in the air. We simply tore along, not knowing when or where to expect another. The direction of the other was perfect and only the range being short 20 yards saved us. We ran through a deserted village, the houses all in ruins. Ahead of us we could see the ruins of the cathedral and one turret of the wonderful Cloth Hall of Ypres.

An Excellent Photograph.

We have received from A Fong an excellent photograph of the interior of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception taken during the Requiem Mass sung for the late Mr. T. M. Soares last Monday.

THE POPE ON GERMAN WAR METHODS.

Strong Condemnation.

Rome, May 26.—Pope Benedict XV. has addressed to Cardinal Vannutelli a letter dealing with the situation which has been created for Italy as a result of her entry into the war.

According to the *Osservatore Romano*, the Pope writes that it had been his intention to convoke a Consistory in the early days of June, but that, as this is impossible, he addresses himself to the senior Cardinal, as the representative of the whole College.

His Holiness recalls the fact that his appeal has been in vain, and he adds:—

War continues to bathe Europe in blood, and both on land and sea methods of offence have been employed that are contrary to the dictates of humanity and of international law.

As if this were not enough, the conflagration has spread to our beloved Italy, making us fear for her too those consequences of tears and disasters which accompany every war, even if it is destined to be fortunate.

The Pope expresses satisfaction that the efforts of the Vatican have resulted in an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners who are unfit for military service. Hopeful negotiations are in progress for the better treatment of sick and wounded prisoners.

Special powers and privileges for assuring the celebration of Mass and for rendering assistance to the dying have been granted to all military chaplains and to all priests attached to the Italian Army.

The letter concludes by enjoining a three days fast upon all Catholics.

General relief is felt at the fact that no difficulty has arisen regarding the German and Austrian diplomatic representatives accredited to the Holy See. The Italian Government very tactfully refrained from pressing the Vatican on this difficult question, and the Pope, realizing the possibility of trouble, wisely turned a deaf ear to the suggestion, advanced in certain quarters, that he should invoke the Law of Guarantees and insist that the Germans and Austrians ought to remain.

There is still no news of a rupture of relations between Italy and Turkey. Even after the declaration of a state of war between Italy and Turkey's Allies, the Turkish Ambassador complained of the interruption of his telegraphic communications with Constantinople. *Times*.

CAPTAIN'S STORY.

5 Austrian Destroyer's Fight With 3 Italian Cruisers.

Athens, May 27.—The captain of the Greek steamer *Adriatico* states that yesterday morning, when outside Lissa, he saw a naval fight between five Austrian destroyers and three Italian cruisers, at a distance between the two fleets of about five miles.

The Austrians were steering a zigzag course and firing broadsides.

The Italians did not reply, but were endeavouring to get near.

There was twenty minutes' continuous firing, at the end of which the Austrians steamed at full speed towards Pola.

One Italian cruiser was hit and obliged to leave the line.

May 27.—The evening *Secolo* states that an engagement between an Austrian war vessel and an Italian torpedo-boat destroyer off Trieste was watched by hundreds of people on the shore.

The Austrian ship beat a hasty retreat.—*Daily News*.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of the Wing Yu Shing Hing Kee firm (in bankruptcy) to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY, the 9th July, 1915, commencing at 12 noon** at the Po On Godowns, Connaught Road West.

884 Slabs Yunnan Tin.

On view Now.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,

the 13th July, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Consignment of Lace & Insertion

(The above will be offered in such lots as will suit both wholesale and retail.)

On view from Monday, the 12th July.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO RISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "NIPPON MARU."

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 6th July at noon will be loaded at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on 12th July at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafel and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 14th July at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 19th July.

K. DOI.

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 5th 1915.

NOTICES.

A SNOWBALL BAG SALE

in aid of the Belgians in England and in Belgium, will be held in the grounds of Government House, on **FRIDAY, July 9th** from 4—7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. The Governor and Lady May, H.E. Major General Kelly, C.B. and Mrs. Kelly, His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, and Lady Rees Davies, The Commodore and Mrs. Anstruther.

By kind permission of Colonel Watson and the Officers, the Band of the 7th Punjab will play during the afternoon.

Entrance from Lower Albert Road.

Admission 20 cts. Tea 40 cts.

CLEARANCE SALE

of

LAMP SHADES.

35% discount for CASH

at

KOMOR & KOMOR'S

Alexandra Buildings,

Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show Surveys and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE, Oper. 11. Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 6th July, 1915.

The Great Dramatic Feature Film

The Letters of the Law

in 2 parts, 2,000 feet long.

The Fine Comedy Picture

The Suffragette

in 2 parts, 2,000 feet long.

Pathe's Gazettes

Pathe's Comics

Pathe's Historical

FRIDAY, 9th July, 1915

15th & 16th Episodes "Perils of Pauline"

Remember this Great Picture is nearing its Climax

(very exciting).

BIJOU THEATRE.

7th, 8th & 9th July

The Thrilling Drama

THE PIT

in 3 parts—Length 4,000 feet

RODOLFI IS MISSING AT THE PERFORMANCE

a farce comedy in 2 parts, etc., etc.

Saturday 10th July

an Exclusive Feature

THE SECRET OF THE MYSTERIOUS "X"

in 8 parts, 10,000 feet

CAILLE

PORTABLE MOTORS.

Shipments just to hand with the latest improvements. Many exclusive features not to be found in other portable Motors.

Let us give you a demonstration.

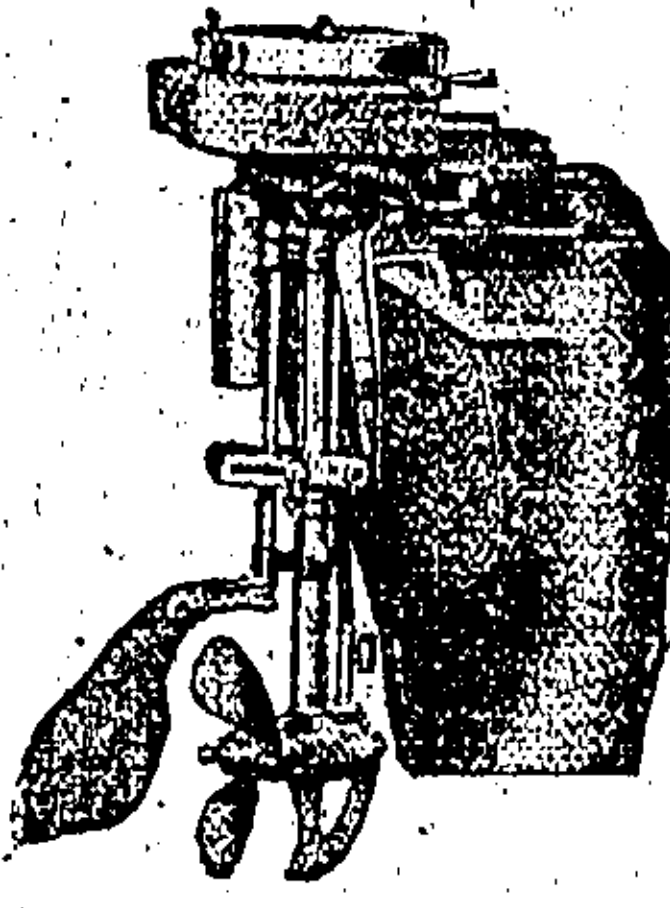
Two Sizes: 2-3 h.p. & 3-5 h.p.

Batteries or Magnetos as desired.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone 27.



Have you yours?

BATHING
EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.
ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Yuen Tsai (who is giving up business in Hongkong) to sell by Public Auction on **Friday & Saturday the 9th & 10th July, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.** at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Whole of His Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to T'ang periods

Comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls, Figures, etc., etc.

Very Fine Blue and White Vase, Kanghi.

Very Fine Sang-de-boeuf Vase, Ming.

Very Fine Famille Rose Vases, Yungching

Very Fine Famille Rose Plaques, Kienlung.

Very Fine 3-coloured Flower Pot, Yungching.

Very Fine Famille Rose Plates & Bowls, Yungching (Imperial).

Very Fine White Soft Paste Vase, Kanghi

Soochow Redwood Screens inlaid with Famille Rose and Blue

and White Kienlung and Kanghi. Porcelain Plaques, Porcelain

Pictures inlaid in wood, etc., etc.

also

Soochow Redwood Curio Stands, Cabinets, Tables and Chairs.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Tuesday, the 6th instant.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
" Prime Cut—	"	21
" Corped—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
" Roast—Shiu	"	19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
" do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages—Ngau Oheung	"	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sam	"	14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
" Feet—Ngau Kouk	"	11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	18
" Tail—Ngau Mei	"	13
" Liver—Ngau Kon	"	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tan-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	"	25
" Leg—Young Pei	"	25
" Shoulder—Young Shau	"	27
" Saddle—	"	24
Pigs Chindings—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	"	13
" Fry—Chu Chap	"	15
" Head—Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart—Chu Sam	"	18
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	"	11
" Liver—Chu Kon	"	13
Pork Chop—Chu Pei Kwat	"	24
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	28
" Leg—Chu Pei	"	20
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set	80
" Heart—Young Sam	"	12
" Kidneys—Young Yiu	"	12
" Liver—Young Kon	"	12
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
" Mutton—Shang Young Yau	"	20
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
" Mutton—Shang Young Yau	"	19
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	20
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard—Chu Yau	"	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
" (fresh)—	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
" Snake—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen—Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Che Ku	"	25

FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Ohik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Man Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	28
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	"	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Pai Fa Sha	"	10
Rook Fish—Shek Kau Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	26
Tench—Wan Yu	"	16
Turbot—Oho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yen	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	"	18
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Khe	"	1

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chia lb.	"	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heng Chia	"	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	"	1
Carambola—Yeung To	"	1
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb.	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	"	8
" America—Kam Shan Liang Mang	"	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb.	28
" Fresh—	"	5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	"	8
" Sweet—	"	10
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	"	10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	"	10
Plantain—Tai Chia	"	1
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	1
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	14
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	"	1
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	15
" Green—Sang Hop Tso	"	1
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	"	8
Cheuk	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Mou Pin Tan	"	8
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	"	8
" Sprout—Ah Choi	"	8
" Long—Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
" Red—Hung Ka	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsoi	lb.	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	"	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb.	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	"	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	"	25
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	"	10
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	"	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	"	6
" old—Lo Keung	"	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	"	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	"	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Okra—	lb.	1
Onions Bombay—Young Ohong Tau	"	8
" Green—Shang Chong	"	8
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	7
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	"	3
" Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tse	"	3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	"	3
" Foochow—Foc-chow Shu Tse	"	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	1
Sago—Tse So	"	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	"	5
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	"	5
Tomatoes—Yan Ke	"	6
Taro—Wu Tau	"	6
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	"	4
" (American)—Kam-san Jhit Kwa	"	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	"	6
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams—Ta Shu	"	6
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	"	1

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MAIL STEAMERS